

# CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

Every Wednesday—Ninepence

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

Week Ending 23rd January, 1965

Your Bigger CN...

Here is the third  
of our larger issues.  
The contents include:

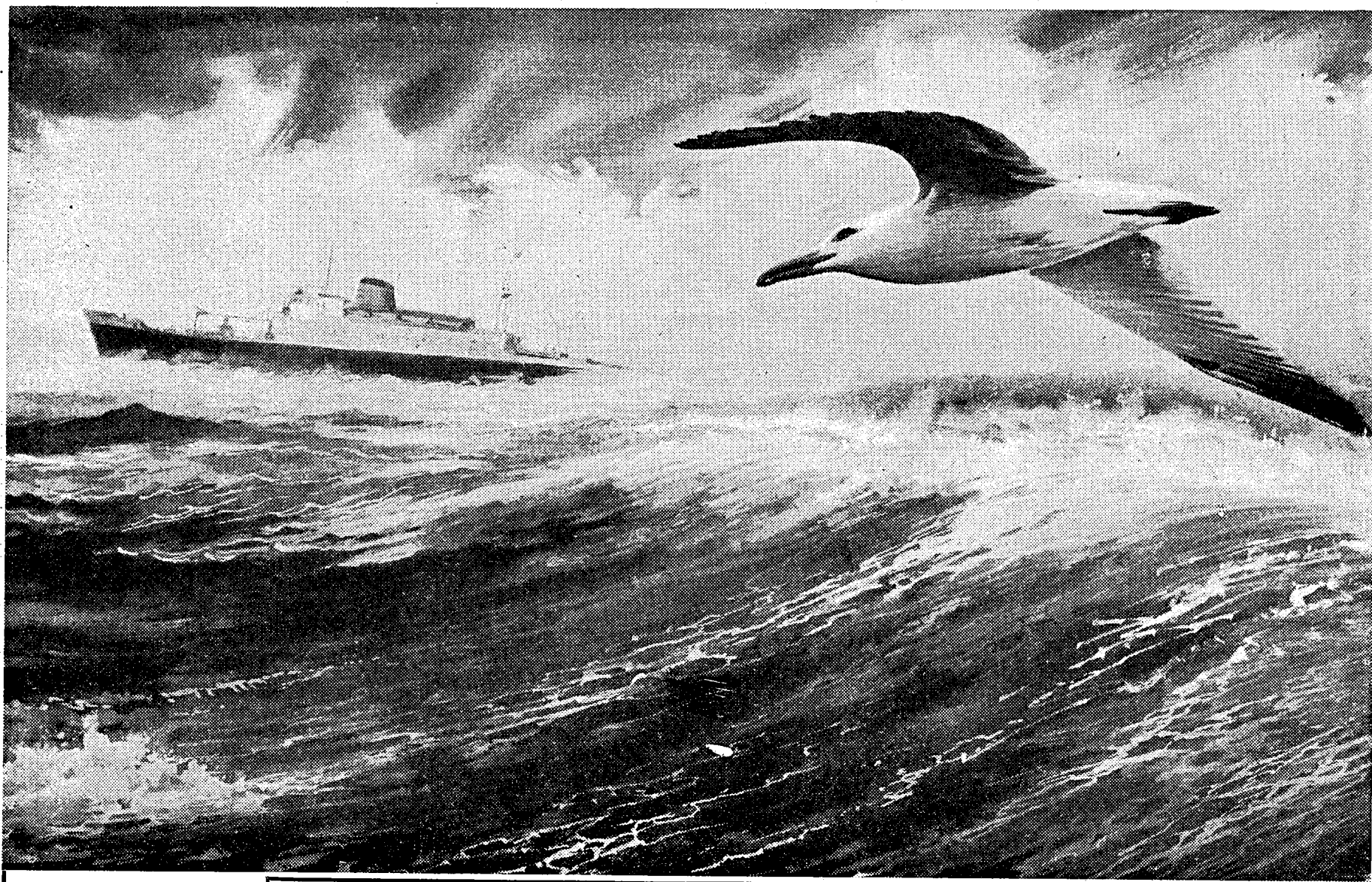
CN SPECIAL FEATURE  
SEE WHY No. 3

RALPH GREAVES  
ALL ABOUT PONIES

CN PANORAMA

PLUS  
MORE NEWS  
JOKES etc., etc.

All in this week's  
"NEW" CN!



## FAR SOUTH...

Above is a stormy shot of the Russian research ship *Academician Knipovich* (see page 5), cruising amid the big rollers of the South Atlantic. Overhead glides an albatross. This bird will easily follow a ship, travelling 250 miles a day.

## Remembering Simon de Montfort

**THIS** Wednesday, 20th January, the House of Commons meets to remember a very special occasion.

After Prayers and a short statement from the Speaker, Members will go to join the Peers in the Royal Gallery and there they will see documents relating to the famous Parliament summoned by Simon de Montfort in January, 1265. They will also see a copy of his seal and of a stained glass window showing a portrait of Simon.

The point of it all is that it is now 700 years since representatives of English towns were, for the first time, summoned to attend Parliament. Until then only noblemen and churchmen had been considered worthy to advise the king.

The great man who saw the wisdom of this step—though he was in advance of his time—was Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. He was leader of a reform party of barons, 50 years

after Magna Carta, and had recently defeated Henry III and the opposition party at the Battle of Lewes.

The opposition party had their revenge six months after the summoning of this famous parliament, when Earl Simon and one of his sons were defeated and slain at the Battle of Evesham.

The celebrations of the origins of Parliament are to be witnessed also by the American and French Ambassadors. This is because the US shares with us the early days of English history; and because, in Earl Simon's day, the king of England laid claim to large dominions in France. In fact, Simon was born in Normandy.

Earl Simon inspired great devotion, and even popular songs, in the humble folk of England, who regarded him as their champion. And, as such, he is being honoured again in Parliament today.



# READERS' LETTERS

## HOLIDAY IN ICELAND

Dear Sir,—Last year I went on a school holiday to Iceland and Norway.

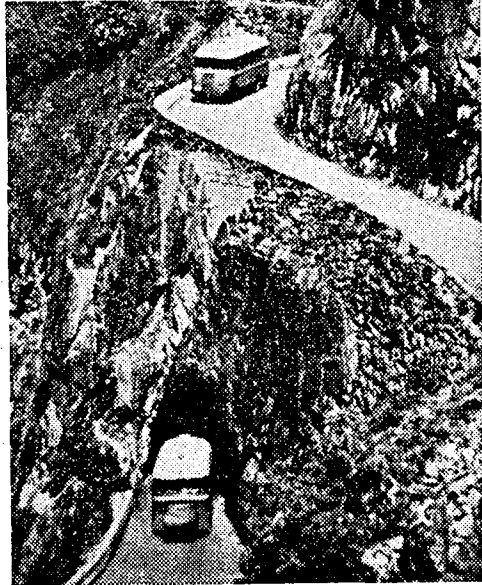
While in Iceland, we saw a volcanic crater, hot springs, and many other interesting things. We saw the new island of Surtsey. It was still smoking. In Iceland we saw the meeting place of the chiefs, and the house of a famous sculptor.

In Norway we were taken on a car trip up one of Norway's highest mountains. We saw two wooden statues of trolls and we went up several lonely fjords.

I am enclosing a picture of one of the roads we were driven along. The bus at the top is on the same road as the one below. On this road there were quite a lot of rock tunnels.

I think these two countries are wonderful, and I hope to return someday.

Mary MacFarlane, Balvicar, By Oban, Argyll.



One above the other, these buses are actually on the same road in Norway

## PEN PAL PUZZLE

Dear Sir,—I have the address of a boy in Hungary. Unfortunately, the only language, other than Hungarian, that he can write in is German, but I cannot.

He would like me to find an English girl who can write in German.

If there are any CN readers, girls, who will be able to write in German, and would like to correspond with a 22-year-old Hungarian boy, they can write to me, giving their age, and I shall send one of them his address.

Nan Bunn, 7 Cheyne Avenue, Twickenham, Middlesex.

## LOT OF LUDO

Dear Sir,—Has any reader played as many games of Ludo as I have?

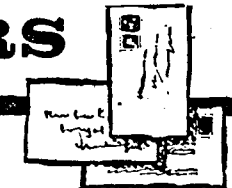
I play with my great-grandmother, who is 90 years old. We have been playing for about four years and have played exactly 1,100 games.

Richard Greaves (11), Brookfield, Wigton, Cumberland.

## OPERA PICTURES

Dear Sir,—I am very interested in Gilbert and Sullivan, and wonder if any readers have pictures of the operas and do not want them.

Heather White (13), 13 Hill Rise, Kempston, Bedford.



## APPROVAL

Dear Sir,—As a reader of CN, I was very pleased to see and read the new, larger edition, and noted with approval the half-page which is given over to the Boy Scouts.

I think that this organisation is very healthy and instructive, and proves very useful in later life, but so are many other organisations.

I speak as an Ordinary Seaman in the Sea Cadet Corps (SCC). I do not speak solely for this organisation, though, but for many others as well, and not only for boys, but girls.

I feel sure that by representing some of these organisations you would acquire more readers. This could be done by representing a different body each week.

Kevin Schofield (13), Ormesby, Middlesbrough.

## FAB, GEAR, FAVE, RAVE!

Dear Sir,—I congratulate you on your new-style CN—especially on the fab picture of the FABULOUS BEATLES (it was a fab gear fave rave pic! as John would say).

May you continue to print, during the course of 1965, many such wonderful pictures.

Five mad Beatle fans, Bitterne, Southampton.

## It seems to me...

### WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT UNO?

People sometimes criticise UNO (the United Nations Organisation) for failing to solve one or another of the world's many problems—forgetting the great work this wonderful "peace-force" is doing elsewhere.



Representing the four "home" countries are (from left) Helen Gillespie, Ireland; Sandra Clark, Scotland; Rosemary Wickenden and Sheila Evans, England; and Beverley Crystal, Wales

To publicise UNO's achievements, 1965 has been designated International Co-operation Year (ICY) and my picture shows a cake-cutting ceremony held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on 1st January, to mark the first day of ICY in Britain.

After the cake had been cut, 3,000 children attending the ceremony cheered a postman who collected a piece which was being sent to the United Nations General Secretary, U Thant, together with a message about this special effort for Peace. ICY seems to me a splendid idea. Look out for more about it in CN.

*The Editor*

## Coming Events

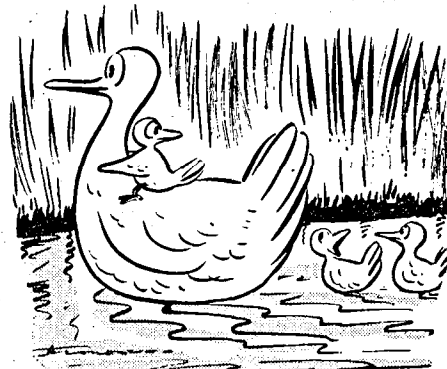


**Special Event** ● LERWICK: Up-Helly-AA Norse Festival in the Shetland Isles, 26th January

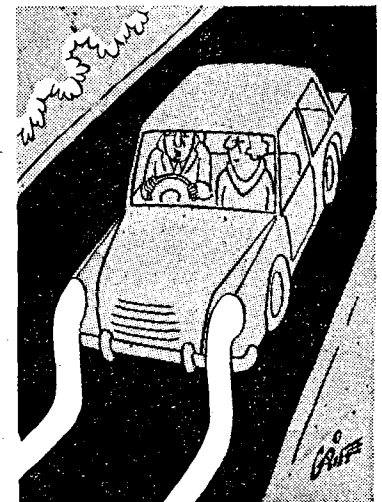
**Also** HEREFORD: Hereford Herd Book Society's Bull Show and Sale, 25th-26th January

LONDON: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Regal Cinema, Edmonton, 28th January

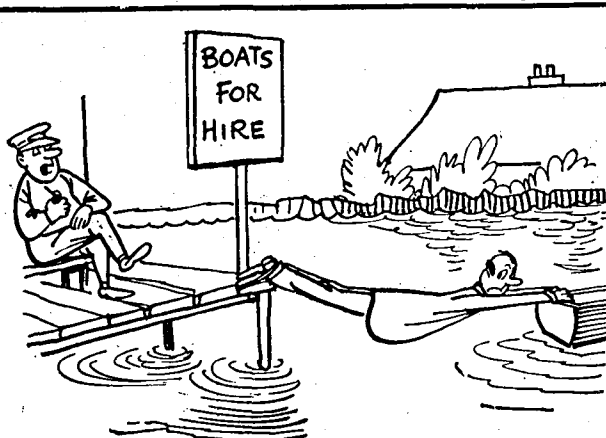
## LAUGH TIME



"Either he really can't swim, or he's being crafty."



"Your battery must be getting tired!"



"Call me when your hour's up and I'll pull you in."



"Of course your chips taste funny. You're eating them out of a comic."



# IN BRITAIN NOW



## TO OXFORD AT 16!

**TREVOR KITSON**, who is only 16, has won a place at Oxford; he will study natural sciences at St. Peter's College.

Trevor, who comes from the small farming village of Epworth, Lincolnshire, passed the eleven-plus examination when he was only nine; at 14 he gained first-class passes in seven GCE subjects; then he passed in Russian at GCE standard. At 15 he took three A-level GCE subjects with distinction.

Trevor has an almost photographic memory. He says that, to recall anything, he closes his eyes to picture a text-book or a black-board, and the answer comes to him.

A member of the staff at St. Peter's College said that he had been associated with Oxford for 30 years, but in all that time he "could not remember any boy gaining a scholarship at 16."

## LONDON MINT HELPS

London's famous Royal Mint is to make some coins for Australia's decimal currency, which, as mentioned in CN issue dated 2nd January, will be introduced in a year's time.

Thirty million of each of the one cent, two cent, and 50 cent pieces will be minted, because Australia's mints are not yet capable of producing all the coins that will be needed.

## FORFAR IS 300 YEARS OLD

The Scottish town of Forfar is preparing to celebrate its 300th anniversary as a burgh. Now the county town of Angus, with a population of 10,000, it was granted a Royal Charter by Charles the Second on 9th May, 1665.

The Scottish Tourist Board says that Forfar might have celebrated 900 years of existence in 1957, had not all records been destroyed by Parliamentarian troops in 1651. According to tradition, the original Charter giving Royal Burgh status was granted by King

Malcolm Canmore (c. 1025-93) in 1057.

More than 30 events have been arranged for the celebrations, opening with a pageant to be held from 7th-15th May in which more than 200 people in period costume will take part. Other events include the Scottish Amateur Band Association Championship (29th May); Scottish Professional Golf Championship (8th-9th June); World Pipe Band Championship (26th June); and Midlands District Swimming Championship (Oct.).

## BEAT GROUP LIGHTS UP A VILLAGE

Villagers of Shebbear, Devon, pay for their street lighting by organising dances, and so prevent increased rates. At this year's dance a Beat group played for the first time and helped to make £100 profit. It is now hoped to hold another dance in three months time, using the same Beat group to keep the lights up and the rates down.

## ANVIL CHORUS

Coventry composer Mr. Graham Whettam's Fourth Symphony will be performed for the first time by the Birmingham Symphony Orchestra on 25th February. Among the instruments in the percussion will be an anvil.

## 40 YEARS AGO

(From CN issue dated 24th January, 1925)

A life of great devotion to science and humanity has just been ended at Bordeaux by the death, at 67, of Professor Bergonie, a great student of healing by X-ray. He lived and died for knowledge, and in the end it was the X-ray he studied that killed him.

Though he had been seriously burned during his researches and been through several operations, he refused to give up his work, even when his right arm had to be amputated.

Professor Bergonie made a valuable addition to surgery by an electrical device for detecting bullets embedded in the tissues.

## CROCODILE FRIENDS



Paying a special visit to the London Zoo's Reptile House, these Surrey schoolboys and their master are making friends with a young broad-fronted crocodile.

## LETTER FROM AMERICA

The Rev. L. J. Stanford, Rector of Tirley and Hasfield, near Tewkesbury, received a letter from America addressed "For the Rector of this." Pasted on the envelope was a sketch of a church, and below it were the words: "The clock in the church of Tirley, England, was constructed by John Carter entirely from broken-down farm implements."

Answering the writer's inquiry, the Rector was able to confirm that one-time village blacksmith and handyman Mr. John Carter had made the clock in the church tower in memory of a young man killed in the First World War.

## Indoor Hostelling

For this game you need 1 counter for each player and dice.

Throw 6 before starting.

10	9	8	7
	Chased by bull. Go back to 5.	Stop for lunch. Miss 1 throw.	
11	12	13	14
Take short cut to 12.		Misread map. Go back to 10.	Arrive at hostel. Eat big meal.

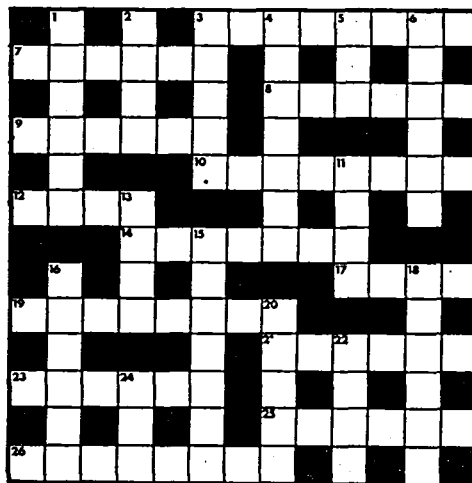
Now find out all you need for OUTDOOR hostelling by sending this coupon.

To Youth Hostels Association, Trevelyan House, St. Albans, Herts. Please send me free brochure giving details of Y.H.A. and enrolment form.

NAME .....  
ADDRESS.....  
CN652 .....

## Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS: 3 Records. 7 Poise. 8 Small song-bird. 9 Fondle. 10 Ominous. 12 Primitive native of Borneo. 14 Relating to an island. 17 Famous public school. 19 Largest African lake. 21 Danish king of England. 23 Occur. 25 Flourish. 26 Finish. DOWN: 1 Where bees are kept. 2 Small burrowing animal. 3 Chasm. 4 A army officer. 5 Hostelry. 6 Number. 11 Your Majesty. 13 The Scots wear it. 15 Odd. 16 The Barber of Seville. 18 Eight notes. 20 Sharp. 22 Standard. 24 Seed.



Answer on page 16

## From a CN Reader

## WHAT SORT OF TIE?

**TODAY** a tie is usually part of your school dress. But the tradition of wearing ties goes back into history long before the first school was built. Indeed, few dress customs are older. It began when primitive cavemen wore boars' tails round their necks to signify their toughness.

Today a tie is the status symbol for men and, whatever a man's station in life, there is usually a tie to suit him. But if there is not, he can have one made to his own design. For a moderate copyright fee the design becomes his exclusively for a maximum period of 15 years.

## Hole-in-One

For the golfer, there is the hole-in-one tie. This was designed a few years ago by a London outfitter, himself a golf enthusiast. He designed the tie for sale to golfers who could prove they had really done a hole-in-one.

Newspapermen who cover the Old Bailey in London are entitled to wear a blue tie crested with figures of Justice. Actors who have appeared in the famous radio serial, *The Archers*, can wear a tie with the initial A and bows and arrows. There is even a tie for men who win on the football pools—but they have to win more than £50,000 to be entitled to it.

## World's Worst Buyers

Surprisingly, perhaps, Britons are among the world's worst buyers of ties, with an annual average of fewer than three ties per man. Seven out of ten of all the ties sold in Britain are purchased by women for their menfolk.

American men are the world's top tie buyers. They average twelve ties each a year. Second come Australians, Canadians, and South Africans, with an average of ten each.

According to psychologists, you can tell a man's character from the way his tie is knotted. They say that men who wear loose knots are placid types and are generous. The man who sports a broad knot is strong-minded but shy.

The intellectual favours a knitted tie with a small knot, neatly secured. But the man to beware of is the one who wears a tight knot standing out from the shirt. He is a line-shooter!

AUSTIN JONES





## THIS WIDE WORLD

### GIANT PLANE AND GIANT SHIP

The United States is to build "the largest plane of any kind in the world." Designed principally for use by the American forces, it will be able to carry more than 110 tons of cargo, or 600 troops, at 550 miles an hour over 5,000 miles or more.

Japan is to build a giant tanker of 160,000 tons. Largest vessel ever, it has been ordered by a Norwegian firm and should be ready by the summer of 1967. With this, and other orders, the cost to Norwegian shipowners will be some £17,000,000.

### THIS IS FOR AUSTRALIANS OF AD 2,500

An aluminium sphere, three feet in diameter, is to be buried under a new building in Sydney on Australia Day, 26th January. It will contain a model of a family car, electrical goods, food and drink, clothing, newspaper cuttings, and many other items now in everyday use by an Australian family.

It is hoped that the sphere and its contents will lie undisturbed for 500 years, so that Australians of the 25th century can have this visible evidence of the way their ancestors lived.

### PARADE OF THE PENGUINS

One of the most fascinating wild life spectacles in Australia is the Parade of the Penguins, on Phillip Island, near Melbourne.

In the late afternoon, from October to April, thousands of Fairy penguins (unique to the Southern Hemisphere) come out of the sea after a day of fishing and waddle up the floodlit beach in military formation to their waiting mates, who are nesting.

### STONE-CATCHERS

Anti-submarine nets salvaged from the sea after the Second World War are now being used to prevent falling stones blocking the main road in the Salzburg province of Austria.

### RARE CREATURES FROM DEEP IN THE OCEAN

Two very rare fish have come into the news—a coelacanth, caught off the coast of east Africa, and a skiffish, netted in the Pacific.

The coelacanth, more than a yard long and weighing 80 lb., was caught in the channel between the Comoro Islands and Mozambique. It belonged to a species which lived 300 million years ago and was believed to have been extinct for 50 million years, until one was caught off the coast of South Africa in 1938.

The skiffish is a deep-sea creature which was captured as it swam round the Canadian weather ship *Stonetown*, anchored

in the Pacific a thousand miles off the southern tip of British Columbia. Eight inches long, the green-and-white fish was put in a hastily-built tank—a wooden crate lined with weather balloons. Ten days later it had been transferred to the mainland and was swimming happily in a pleasure gardens at Victoria, British Columbia.

### "Mystery Fish"

This was the second skiffish to be kept in captivity. The first one was caught eight years ago and was placed in the Vancouver Aquarium, where it was listed as a "mystery fish" until identified.

Little is known about the skiffish, but it is thought to be primarily a deep-sea fish. One was captured in 1916 at a depth of 240 fathoms (1,440 feet). It measured five feet ten inches long and weighed 175 lb., and is now preserved in the British Columbia Provincial Museum.

### SHIPS FOR CHINA

China has ordered two ships, each of 15,000 tons, from a Sunderland firm. This is the first contract—worth £2,500,000—placed with a British shipyard by the Chinese People's Republic.

### ROBINS JUST

Robins may be heralds of spring, but they soon wear out their welcome from fruit growers in parts of the Canadian Province of Ontario.

A study of crop damage caused by birds showed that robins are among the worst offenders. They are pests in vineyards throughout the entire ripening period, and at

### LOVE GRAPES

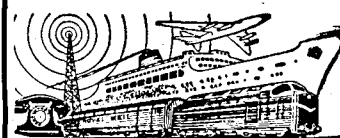
almost any time of the day, according to the report. They feed on grapes alone.

Robins are difficult to scare away and, as they rate high in popularity with the general public, researchers are seeking a way to protect both the fruit and the birds.



Called Big Boots, this helicopter, taking off from Lake Eloise, Florida, USA, is unusual in that it lacks an engine! Take-off is achieved by its being towed behind a high-powered motor boat. As the helicopter gains speed, its rotor blades turn and lift the machine into the air.

## BRIEFLY ...



According to the Department of Education and Science, in the past eight years the number of students in England and Wales gaining two or more A-level GCE passes has more than doubled.

Whiteford Burrows, a 700-acre estate on the Gower coast of Glamorganshire, has been bought by the National Trust.

### World Weather

A centre which will make world weather forecasts and conduct research has been opened at Suitland, in the American State of Maryland.

Six million Save the Children Fund cards were sold in the United Kingdom at Christmas—a million more than in 1963.

Thailand is to build seven more radio stations this year.

### Best in Blazers

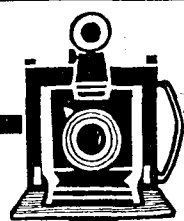
The British Standards Institute has provided a specification for woollen and blended woollen cloth for school blazers.

Under Unesco's International Campaign for the Protection of Monuments, Spain is to restore more than 200 monuments or groups of buildings.

### In Orbit

According to American sources 52 of the 70 space craft launched by the US are still orbiting the Earth or journeying farther afield.

What will be Britain's highest radar-power station is to be built on Lowther Hill (2,400 feet), Lanarkshire. It will serve the new Scottish air traffic control centre at Prestwick.



## KNOW YOUR NEWS

### A NEW PANAMA CANAL

THE Panama Canal is becoming out-of-date.

Linking the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean across the Central American isthmus, the 40-mile waterway was built mainly with Negro labour and American dollars. It opened for traffic in 1914.

Plans for replacing it with a wider canal are now being studied:—

Because modern liners and "super" oil tankers are too large to get through. The alternative is the long and expensive route round Cape Horn;

Because two dozen of the USA's capital ships, which would be vital in any emergency, are also too big to navigate the numerous canal locks and would have to go the long way round;

Because under a 1904 treaty, the Panama Republic gave the United States the right to build and maintain an inter-ocean canal.

The Panama Canal took ten years to build, and when it was completed, America was also given in perpetuity (for ever) the

By Our  
Special Correspondent

use, occupation, and control of the Panama Canal Zone.

This is a five-mile-wide strip on each side of the canal. It is operated by a company in which the United States Army Minister holds all the shares.

The company gets its income of more than £10,000,000 a year from tolls (dues) on vessels.

The 1904 treaty has been revised twice, but the Panamanians dislike American patronage, and there were riots in the Canal Zone last winter.

All these factors have led the American Government to consider building a new canal. As many as 37 possible sites have been studied, and the most practical of these are: across the isthmus of Tehuantepec in Mexico; along the frontier between Nicaragua and Costa Rica; a canal running through 100 miles of jungle between Atrato and Truando in Colombia; and two sites in Panama itself.

The cost of building any of these by ordinary methods would range from £800,000,000 to £4,500,000,000.

But if nuclear explosives were

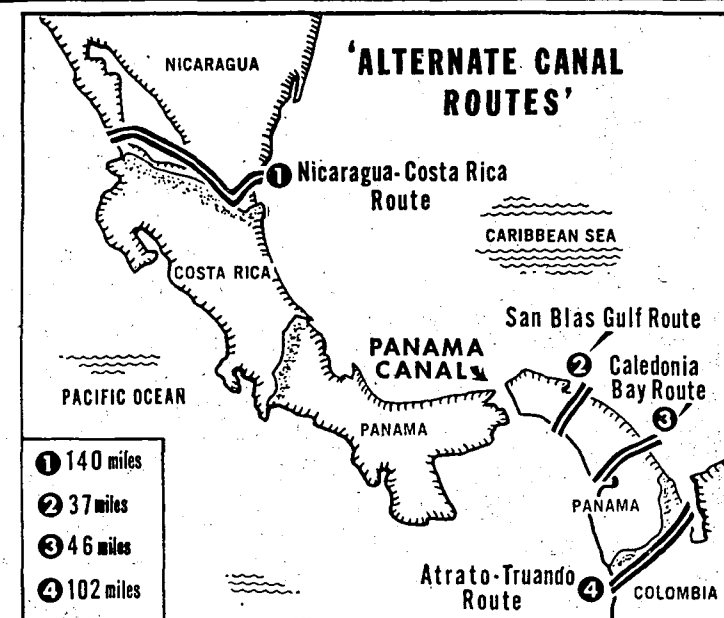


Diagram showing four proposed routes for the new canal

used, the most expensive of these projects would cost only just over £800,000,000.

However, under the test-ban treaty signed in Moscow in 1962, the release of radio-activity out-

side the borders of the country carrying out the explosions is forbidden.

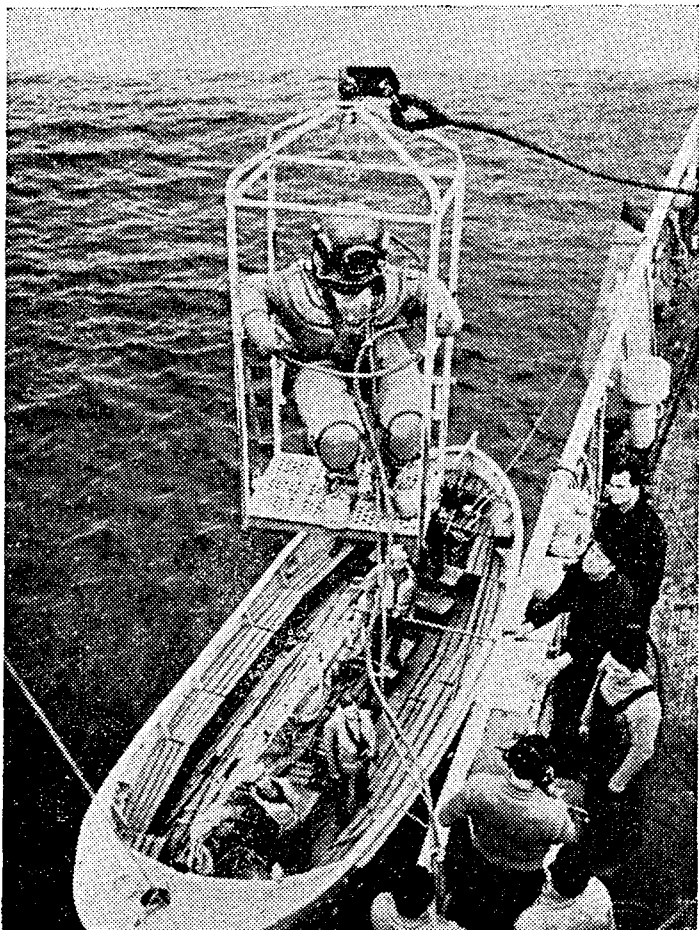
If these difficulties can be got over, a new canal could be built in about five years.



The Children's Newspaper, 23rd January, 1965

# CN PANORAMA News in Pictures

## FISH LAB IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC

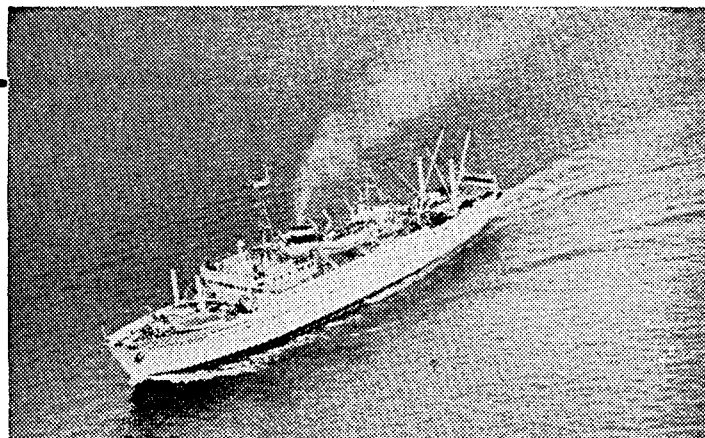


Hoisting a diver into one of the ship's boats from which he will be lowered to take pictures with a special camera

**T**HE Russians have a powerful ship, the *Academician Knipovich*, cruising to and fro in the South Atlantic, studying fish life. At the present time, when shortage of food is becoming such a grave problem in many parts of the world, any knowledge which might increase the amount of fish available as food is most important.

The big Russian ship has 13 laboratories on board, as well as refrigerators and a cannery. She also carries special listening devices for locating shoals, as well as underwater TV cameras. She uses big trawl nets which can fish at depths of over 2,000 feet. She also carries underwater lights and a powerful pump to suck up the fish attracted by them.

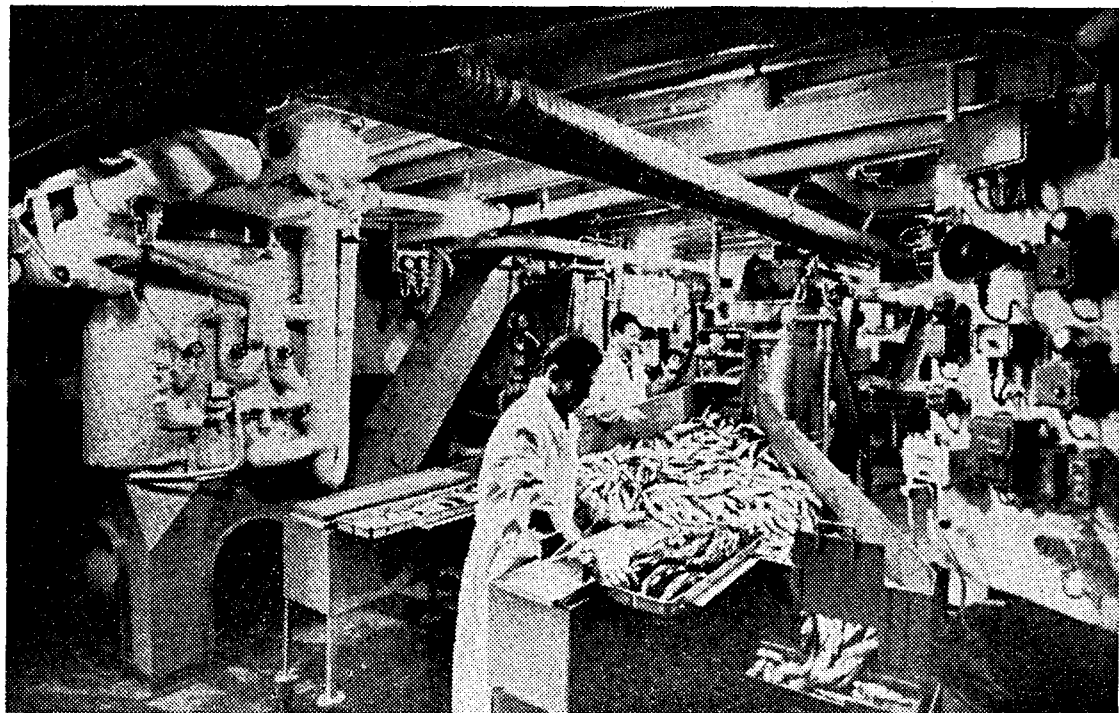
The problems of turning the various kinds of fish into fillets, fish paste, and fish meal for feeding livestock, are also studied on board.



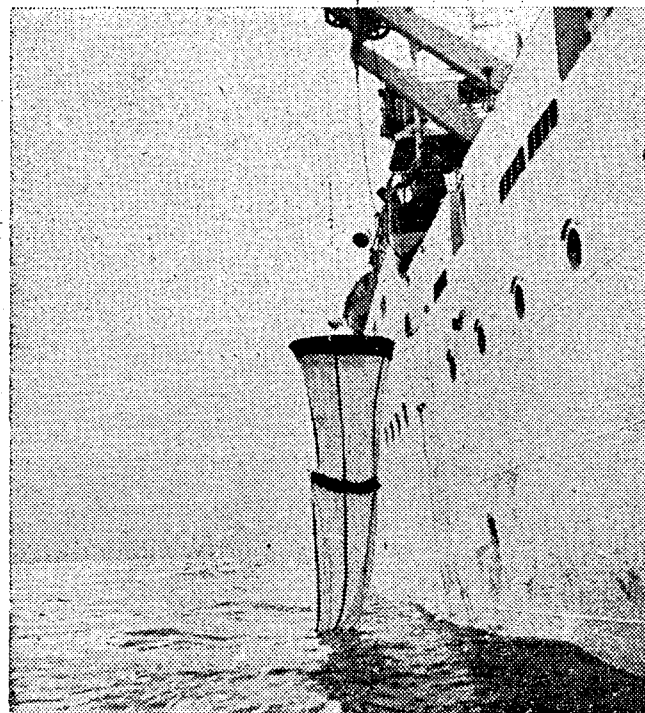
The *Academician Knipovich* looks like a luxury liner, but she carries marine biologists instead of passengers



Divers follow the anchor chain down, to keep a check on their position while they take pictures with television cameras



Fish are caught in such numbers that they have to be handled by a conveyor belt. This novel way of dealing with a catch is indicative of the modern methods generally employed

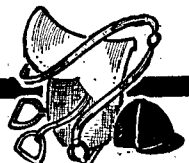


A net for catching plankton—floating masses of minute creatures and sea plants—the food of whales and fish



# ALL ABOUT PONIES

## YOUR PONY IN HARD WEATHER



Here is another article in our popular series, specially written for CN by an expert on ponies.

A BIT of frost does nobody any harm—as long as it doesn't last too long. In fact we can hardly expect to get through the winter without it; nor will it matter very much to those ponies which are "living out." Plenty of hay, as we have already said, is the answer, and their winter coats will do the rest.

But really hard weather is a very different affair. And by hard weather I mean one of those horrible spells when the wind blows day after day from the

by  
**Ralph Greaves**

north-east, the sky is a monotonous grey, and the ground rings like iron. The next thing is that we are under snow, and goodness knows how long it is going to last.

Let us hope I'm a false weather prophet. But if we are going to get it at all, this is about the time of year it is due.

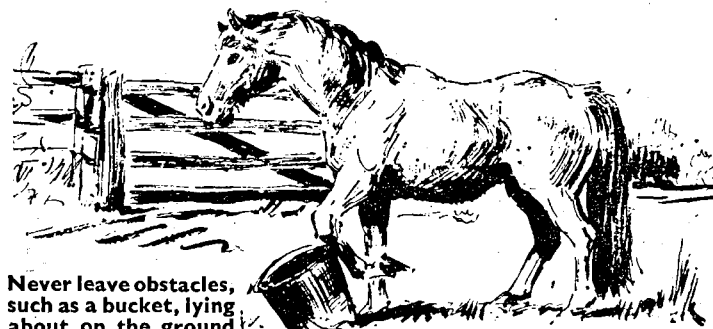
It will be hard on the ponies, and will mean a lot of work for you. It will of course make all the difference if they are in a "warm" field—on a southern slope, say, and with the protection

of a belt of trees on the north and east. But if it is one of those bleak, exposed sort of places, they will just stand about looking—and feeling—miserable, trying to find what shelter they can from the biting wind.

You'll be kept busy taking their hay out to them; and you'll have to see that they have plenty to

flanks, a ridged spine, and a falling away of the quarters and thighs. If the latter, instead of being rounded, are shrunken in, you get what is called the "poverty mark," which will take a lot of putting right.

A pony with a very thick, woolly coat may still look quite fat—till you pass your hand over



Never leave obstacles, such as a bucket, lying about on the ground.

last them through the night. Let's hope the field is fairly near the house and that you won't have too far to trudge backwards and forwards in the snow. You must remember, too, to break the ice on their drinking water two or three times a day. And it is important to watch them, to make sure they are not losing condition and getting "poor."

The signs to look for are hollow

him. Then the tell-tale signs may be felt. The older a pony is, the more likely will he be to lose condition; and he will need extra care.

In a previous article I gave a warning about giving a pony oats—or at any rate too many oats. But in really hard weather a small corn feed is often justified, for there is nothing like oats for giving body-heat.

Four or five pounds of crushed oats should be mixed with an equal quantity of bran and well damped down with hot water, giving the bran time to swell before the pony eats it. Even one such feed a day, given in the evening, will do much to keep the pony in condition and warm him up generally.

The bucket should be tied firmly to a post at manger height. If it is put on the ground, he is almost certain to knock it over and spill some of the food before he has finished; and when it is empty he'll probably start playing football with it—which will do the bucket no good at all.

Given proper care and attention, the average hardy pony will do

all right in the field, even in the hardest weather. But in the case of the better bred sort of animal with a fine coat, it is best to bring him into the stable at night if the cold gets really severe.

### Miserably Wet

Generally speaking ponies will stand extreme cold better than continual rain. Then they get thoroughly miserable, and under such conditions I am much more inclined to bring a pony in at night. But if you once start it, you'll have to go on. To bring him in one night and leave him out the next will almost certainly lead to coughs and colds.

### SUNDAY MIRROR

## NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S ART 1965

Children's pictures, sculpture, and craft-work

Entries are invited for the eighteenth annual exhibition to be held in London in September.

All children aged 17 years and under may enter.

For full details of entry and awards send stamped, addressed envelope to:

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S ART, (LEAFLET A), Sunday Mirror, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.1.

Closing date for entries: **5th MARCH, 1965**

Advisory Committee:

Sir Herbert Read, Mr. Alan Davie, Mr. Jack Firth, Mr. Tom Hudson, Mr. Victor Passmore, Mr. Frank Tuckett.

## SCIENCE SURVEY

### POP GOES BY ROTOBUG

A DRIVERLESS train, called a Rotobug, is now being used to carry 50,000 pop records a time between factory and store at the EMI Record works at Hayes, Middlesex.

For most of the journey of 120 yards, the Rotobug travels at the side of the road, but as it reaches a point where it needs to cross the road to enter the store, a traffic signal automatically switches to red, to halt traffic.

After the Rotobug train has crossed, the traffic signal switches back to green. Doors into the factory and the store are also automatically operated as a Rotobug approaches.

The Rotobug tractor hauls up to three locked trailers, each capable of carrying a ton load of 7-inch or 12-inch records in cartons.

### MOVING PAVEMENT

One of the longest moving pavements in the world is now in use at San Francisco International Airport. It is 450 feet long, and can transport up to 7,200 passengers an hour in each direction.

The pavement travels 120 feet a minute and covers about two-thirds of the distance from ticket counters in the terminal's main lobby to the most distant waiting plane.

### THE BIBLE ON A TINY FILM

A system has been developed in the United States which would make possible the transfer of the entire contents of the US Library of Congress—almost 13 million books and pamphlets, and about 30 million other items—into six ordinary filing cabinets.

These reductions, known as photo-chromic micro-image, can transfer more than 1,000 book-size pages on to a thin plastic film less than two inches square.

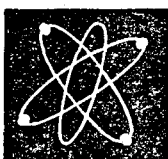
A page to be reproduced on film is projected in ultraviolet light and reduced by lenses which focus it on a thin layer of dye.

The system has been demonstrated in New York World's Fair, where a film of this size recording the entire contents of the Bible—773,746 words—was on display.

The words are on 1,240 pages which appear as tiny rectangles barely visible to the unaided eye, and the complete job took only four hours.

### NEW BROOM...

Sweeping clean, this odd-looking contraption is, in fact, a giant vacuum cleaner used to keep the roads and parks of Tenafly in the American State of New Jersey, clear of fallen leaves



How nice it would be to play the piano!

This little girl can play all the pieces in her Music Book. I wish I could play, too! If we had a piano at home I'm sure I can learn, and be as clever as she. Perhaps, Mum will buy me one. I can try and ask her to fill in the coupon below.

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**SEE WHY No. 3**

**SAVING WILD LIFE**

# WHY?

In recent years many splendid wild creatures have become extinct and others are now on the danger list. Why should we care about this?

As the human population multiplies and spreads over the Earth, and the results of industry and modern agriculture alter natural surroundings, wild life suffers. Famous nature writer **MAXWELL KNIGHT** has something to say about this which will interest — and disturb — all CN readers.

**C**AN you imagine a world in which most of the larger animals we now know have become extinct, and where great forests and other areas of vegetation — including our own homely hedges—have all but vanished?

This is not the crazy dream of sentimental nature lovers. It is more than a possibility in the not-so-distant future, unless a great effort is made in all countries to stop the killing off or slow starvation of many species without good reason; and to stop also the widespread felling of trees, the pollution of lakes, rivers and coastal seas, the increased use of poisonous insecticides and weed-killers without proper thought for the next generations of human beings.

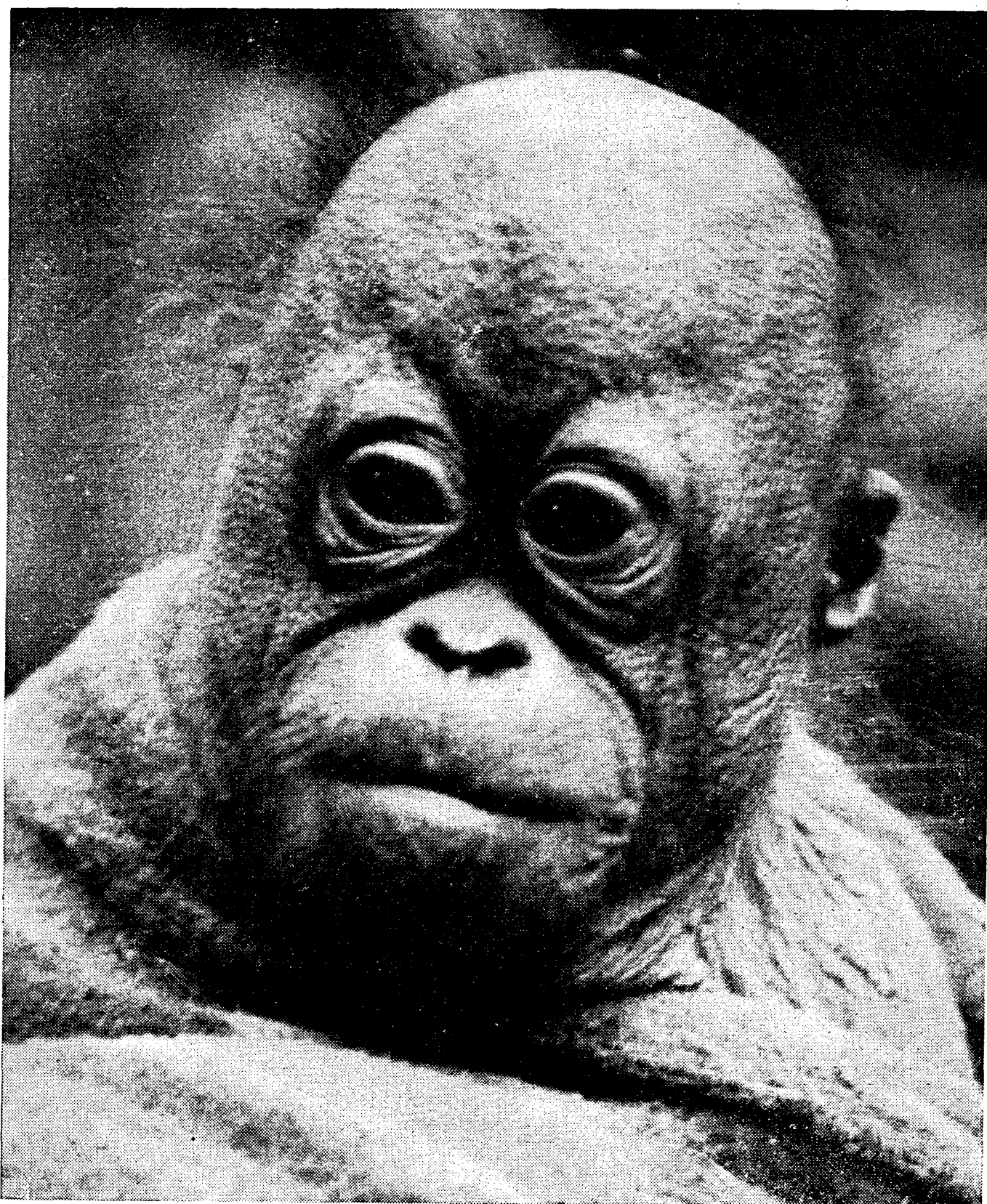
## Short-Sighted Attitude

Many leading scientists in every continent think that Man is being very short-sighted in his attitude towards those living things which he considers may stand in the way of his "progress."

It is very important to make clear that to conserve as much plant and animal life as is practical does not mean no increase in the building of houses or factories, or the improvement of land for growing foodstuffs.

All that we, who value living things for their beauty, usefulness and for themselves, maintain is that it should be quite possible for the human race to continue and to benefit from modern methods without sacrificing all wild places and the creatures living in them.

Continued on next page



In danger of extinction : Orang-Utang, meaning Man of the Woods, is found only in the forests of Borneo and Sumatra



## SAVING

12

TAKE A LOOK  
AT NATURE

## SPONGES ARE REALLY ANIMALS

THE sponges I am going to tell you about are not the artificial affairs which so many of us use, but the natural sponges, which nowadays are so expensive.

Natural sponges were, for nearly two thousand years, objects of some mystery. They were originally thought to be strange plants, or even a sort of "missing link" between plants and animals. It was only a little over a hundred years ago that scientists finally

by  
**Maxwell Knight**

decided that sponges did truly belong to the Animal Kingdom.

If you look at a genuine bath sponge, you will see that it is composed of a roughish substance honeycombed with little tunnels. And if you were to cut the sponge into slices, you would see that these tunnels open out into larger spaces here and there.

When the sponge is alive, attached to a rock beneath the sea, these spaces contain special tiny cells, each bearing a thread-like affair which thrashes to and fro. These threads circulate the water through the body of the sponge, and in doing so bring in



Collecting sponges at Kyrenia, Cyprus

little particles of food. This is clear proof that a sponge is an animal, for no plants can take in solids, however small.

Sponges have curious ways of reproducing themselves. They usually do so by growing buds—rather as plants do, but these

buds break away in due course and become sponges on their own.

Sponges can also produce "eggs," which hatch into larvae, and these swim about for a short while before they come to rest on some object and turn into little sponges.

The typical bath sponge is really the skeleton of the once living creature, though it does not look like a skeleton.

There are thousands of species of sponges, of many shapes and sizes, and some of them are very delicate and beautiful in shape. They are very widely distributed in all waters, and some are found very deep in the oceans. There are, however, sponges which live in fresh water, and we have two such species in Britain. These are the Pond Sponge and the River Sponge.

Living On Stones  
On the River Bed

Neither of these is large. The Pond Sponge has a number of small finger-shaped growths sticking out from the main body, and you may discover it on sticks sunk in the water or growing on submerged posts. It is said in some books that it only lives in still water, but I have found it in very slow-moving streams, and in canals. The River Sponge is usually flattish, and lives on the undersides of stones on the bed of the river.

Both our species can be kept in a tank of pond water, but you really require a microscope to observe them satisfactorily.

The Children's Newspaper, 23rd January, 1965

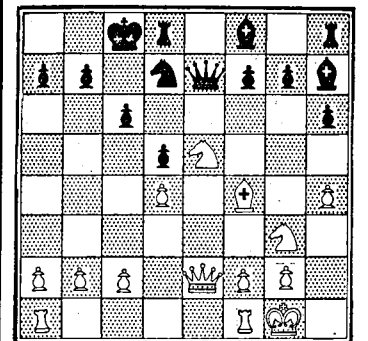
## CN CHESS CLUB

INTERNATIONALS  
IN SCOTLAND  
AND FRANCE

THE Junior International Team tournament, the Glorney Cup, will be played in Scotland this year, and in Paris in 1966.

Surrey juniors beat Middlesex in their annual match played in London recently by 34½ games to 25½. When Essex juniors played Kent juniors, (80 a side!) they won 44½—35½.

The *Sunday Times* National Schools' Tournament is under way again. Last year's winners, Dulwich College, are through to the third round.



In this week's problem White plays and Black immediately resigns. Can you find the move?

Answer on page 16 T. MARSDEN

## BIRDS THAT EARN THEIR OWN LIVING

YOUNG cormorants have once again settled down on the lake in London's St. James's Park, after an absence of 17 years. They are thus re-establishing a link with the 17th century, when King James I had a troop of them there in his collection of water-fowl.

The first cormorants to breed in the park were brought from the Farne Islands in 1788, and the last of these birds to live there died in 1947.

Some birds are very clever and resourceful, and the web-footed cormorant, described as a large swimming and diving bird, undoubtedly comes within this category. In fact, in a little town called Gifu, in Japan, this particular species can even be said to be *earning their own living*!

## Trout-Catchers

In Gifu, the cormorants are taken, while young, by the local fishermen, and trained to catch trout in the River Nagara, where they fish for their masters throughout the season, from mid-May to mid-October.

up the swiftly-flowing Nagara river almost every night to follow the fishing boats and see this spectacular and unusual way of catching fish.

## Fishing Expeditions

For the fishing expeditions the birds are taken in baskets (about a dozen to each boat) to the fishing sites, and then released, when they line up on the gunwales at either side, each in his appointed place. The fishing-boats are rather like large rowing-boats, and are steered by a pole. Pitch-pine torches in hanging baskets flare from the bows of each boat. These cast an eerie glow upon the waters and attract the fish.

Round the base of each bird's neck a ring is fastened, with a cord attached to it. This ring



A cormorant prepares for another dive after trout

fisherman deftly handles the cords of as many as twelve cor-

Again and again the birds are sent off and they dart about

feed, rightly taking their share of the "spoils." They seem to be devoted to their masters, and it is obvious that they do not object to their job, for they can be seen any morning, unfettered, crowding round the boats drawn up by the river-bank, or sitting in their usual places on the gunwales. And what a fuss and commotion there is should any one of them perch in another's place!

## Much Smaller Variety

The cormorant is a noble-looking bird, particularly when in full spring dress, with glossy blue-black head and slight crest of hair-like plumes, although the one found most around the shores of Britain—the shag—is of a much smaller variety, with for more green in its colouring.

## High Cliffs

It likes rocky coasts and islands with high cliffs and caves such as are found in Scotland, Wales, and the south-



CN

picture  
serialPresenting another of the most famous  
of Shakespeare's plays in a special wayPart  
Two

# Romeo and Juliet

A feud existed between the Montagues and the Capulets, two of the richest families in Verona. Because of this, Romeo (a Montague) was not invited to Lord Capulet's banquet.

To please his friend, Benvolio, Romeo wore a mask and went to the feast—an uninvited guest in the house of his sworn enemies!

Tybalt, Lord Capulet's nephew, recognised Romeo's voice. Furious at finding a Montague in the Capulets' midst, he would have struck him down. But Lord Capulet preferred to allow Romeo to stay, rather than have a scene before his guests. So Tybalt had to content himself with vowing that some time or other he would make Romeo pay for his intrusion.

This reprieve gave Romeo the chance to meet the most beautiful girl in the room...

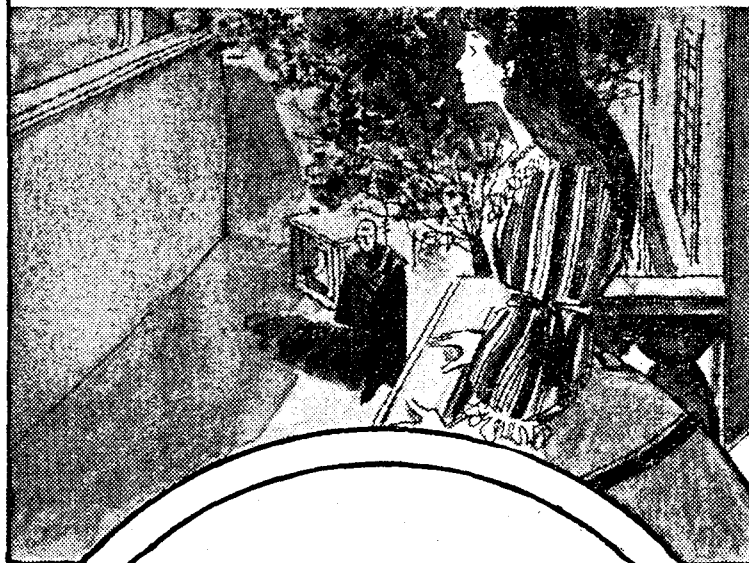
1. Only when the girl was called away did Romeo discover that she was Lord Capulet's daughter, Juliet. He, a Montague, had fallen in love at first sight with the daughter of his enemy! He had given his heart to a Capulet! And Juliet, who had also fallen in love with Romeo, was appalled when she later found him to be a Montague.

Juliet's sudden love for Romeo was so overwhelming that she wanted it to embrace all the Montagues, whom all her life, until now, she had been brought up to hate. Romeo's first loving glance had dispelled all her feelings towards her family's old enemies.

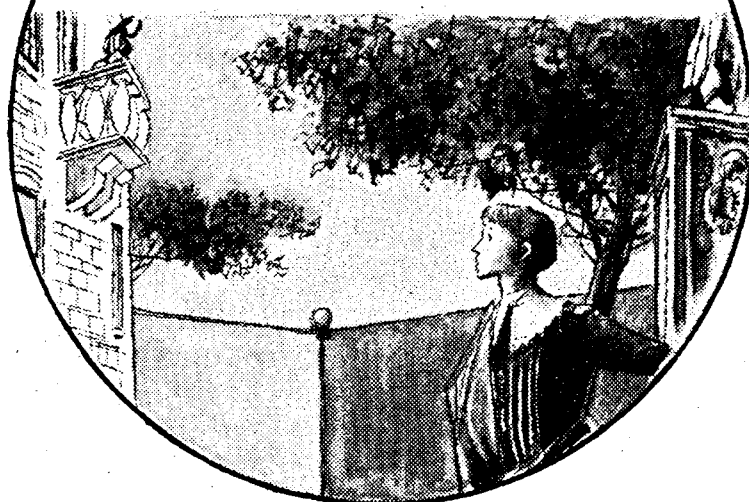


2. In company with their friends, Romeo and Benvolio left Lord Capulet's house at midnight. But, as soon as he could, Romeo slipped away and returned to the house where he had left his heart. Climbing the orchard wall at the rear, he was content to stay in the nearby garden. It was enough that he was close to Juliet.

He was still there, thinking about his new-found love, when suddenly Juliet appeared at her open window and spoke aloud her passionate thoughts. Not knowing that he was in the garden below, she bewailed the fact that Romeo was a Montague!



4. Her surprise quickly turned to alarm, for Juliet knew that if one of her kinsmen found Romeo in the garden, it would mean certain death for her love.



3. Very distressed about the family feud, Juliet wondered aloud whether Romeo would renounce his name for her sake. Or, if he could not do that, then she was ready to give up her own name.

Such words of encouragement made Romeo bold and, stepping from the shadows, he told Juliet that she could call him by whatever name pleased her most.

At first, Juliet was alarmed at hearing a voice from the garden. Then when Romeo spoke again, she knew who it was.



5. This did not worry Romeo, who told her that he would rather end his life than live without her. When Juliet asked him what had brought him beneath her window, Romeo said love had done so.



6. Hidden by the dark, Romeo could not see the crimson blush his words had brought to Juliet's cheeks. Modesty made her wish she had not spoken aloud and so freely of her feelings towards Romeo. She would have preferred to have kept him at a distance, with all the customary delays of courtship, before admitting her love for him. But now, that was impossible. When, not dreaming he was near, she had made her confession of love.









## C N fiction

# LONE SEAL PUP

Believing the seal pup Ah-Leek to have brought them good luck, a party of Eskimo hunters tied a thong to his flipper and staked the cord firmly in the sand. Ah-Leek was not only a prisoner, but a likely prey for the polar bear which was prowling nearby in search of food...

## 10. At the Mercy of a Hungry Bear

**T**HE old bear stopped and sniffed hard, catching the strong scent of whale and seal and the faint whiff of caribou, but although he was tempted by the latter, the scent was so weak that he decided not to investigate.

In the thicket, her heart beating wildly, the mother caribou kept her chin pressed on her baby's back, an urgent signal to him to remain silent.

When the bear had passed by on the other side of the stream, the mother caribou eased herself and her baby from among the stunted trees and led him at a silent trot towards the higher land. They must join the herd without delay. Dangers were pressing too close.

On the beach the young Eskimo boy Andrew still slept, though by now the sun was half up and flooding the scene with light. It cast a shadow from Ah-Leek, a long shadow which would grow less and less as the sun rose higher.

On this scene came the polar bear. He could scarcely believe his good luck. The smell of dead whale was very strong to him, and coupled with it was the smell of seal, and the less appetising smell of a man.

The bear's mouth began to water at the scent of seal. They were so easy to kill, and at this time of the year they were tender and fat. He needed a good meal, and nothing could be better than a seal.

Ah-Leek did not get the scent of the polar bear at all, for the

wind was blowing from the sea to the land. He got only the salt smell and a whiff from a distant herd of walrus. He stiffened in alarm only when his finely-tuned ears picked up the soft *pad-pad-pad* of the big cushioned paws. The bear was then some forty yards away.

Until that moment Ah-Leek had been looking longingly out to sea. A school of whales was out there, and they were disporting themselves noisily.

Like the loon which had winnowed its wings, the whales were showing their joy by leaping half out of the water. They hit the surface with a tremendous splash, and in the quietness of the new day the reports were as startling as the ringing cracks of gunshot.

The sea was almost calm, but the antics of the whales were sending ripples to the very beach, so that the tiny waves breaking on the sand were slightly larger and more noisy.

In the midst of these sounds Ah-Leek heard the approach of the bear. He swung round, eyes widening as he tried to catch a glimpse of whatever was drawing near. He could see, but did not recognise, Andrew. The boy was just a shapeless huddle, his knees drawn up, his arms folded across his chest for warmth. So far as Ah-Leek was concerned, Andrew had ceased to exist.

He gave a noisy little gasp as the creamy form of the polar bear came into sight above the high-water bank. The newcomer was sniffing hungrily, but was puzzled for the moment by two scents. He could smell the seal well enough, but there was another taint in the air—the man-scent. That was a scent he did not like.

**Y**EARs before, when he was much younger and far stronger than now, he had been injured by a long shot from an Eskimo rifle. The bullet had struck him by the ear, and he had

dropped senseless. He had regained consciousness to hear a wild, frightening chorus of barks from the sled dogs, and standing close by, a skinning knife in his hand, was a strange creature in white—the Eskimo hunter.

The battle which had followed was short and bitter. For the man it was a matter of life or death. He had laid down his rifle; he had been so sure the bear was dead, and had only his skinning knife handy. Had they not struggled to within reach of the howling sled dogs, the man would have died.

When the bear turned and fled, he was wounded in half a dozen places, while the man was so badly mauled that he had only strength to stagger to his sled and collapse on it. The dogs took him back to his igloo.

Ever since that encounter the polar bear had hated and feared the smell of humans. Whenever spring came and the Eskimos came down to the coast, the bear kept out of their way; but now he was starving, and hunger had driven out fear.

He stood on the low bank which separated him from the sand, and looked down at the sleeping boy. His quivering nostrils told him there was a human down there, but his short-sighted eyes had difficulty in picking out the sleeping figure.

lying so still that he might easily have gone unnoticed. His colour blended well enough with the sandy beach. But his unmistakable scent gave him away.

The polar bear walked along the bottom of the low bank to where Andrew was lying. The boy was still huddled in a deep sleep. If he had moved, it would have meant almost instant death. A quick blow from a powerful forepaw would have finished him off.

by **ARTHUR CATHERALL**

**T**HE bear halted with one paw almost on Andrew's thigh. He was ravenously hungry, but there still lurked at the back of his mind the memory of his fight with the Eskimo hunter. That fight had left him out of action for days, and it was weeks before his wounds finally healed. He had never forgotten the man-scent.

Andrew, who had slept soundly, came back to wakefulness to a sniffing sound. Like most people who live by hunting, he awakened as animals waken. One moment he could be sound asleep, and the next he was wide awake. Some sixth sense told him now that he was in danger.

He opened his eyes a fraction, and stiffened at the sight of a polar bear's head no more than two feet from his own face. He could see the dark eyes and the wet black nostrils. The jaws were



Jaws wide, eyes alight, the great bear bore down on Ah-Leek!

He stood for a few seconds, teetering uneasily on the edge of the bank; then, as he felt the grassy verge beginning to tremble under his weight, he drew back and moved a few yards to one side where the bank was lower and the slope to the sands more gradual.

Ah-Leek watched him in silence. He had never known how near to death he had been at the paws of a polar bear in the first hour of his life; but there was something about this huge, shaggy-coated creature which frightened him.

The young seal was learning to look after himself. Though he was only a few weeks old, fear was beginning to make itself known. He was realising that there were some kinds of creatures to be avoided. Killer whales were one, and this cream-coloured beast was another.

The instinct of almost every wild creature when in danger is to flee—or to “freeze” and, lying completely motionless, hope the danger will pass. Ah-Leek was

to die means no more than going into another world, to join uncles and aunts and other relatives. Andrew lay still, looking at the snaky head of the bear through almost closed eyes.

It was then that Ah-Leek made his bid for freedom. The bear had placed one forepaw on the young Eskimo's chest, and was lowering his muzzle to nose at the boy. Then the seal pup tried to get back into the sea.

Seeing the bear preoccupied with Andrew, Ah-Leek turned and hurled himself towards the advancing tide. He had completely forgotten the stout caribou-hide thong fastened securely about one of his rear flippers. As he leaped, the thong tightened, and brought him down on to the sand with a thump which shook a half-strangled bark out of him.

At the unexpected sound the polar bear swung round, right paw lifted in case he was about to be attacked. He saw Ah-Leek gather himself and try again to get down to the water's edge, and in an instant Andrew was forgotten. The polar bear had killed and eaten many seals. There was nothing frightening about the smell of a seal. None had ever hurt him; and they were easily killed.

He tore down the stretch of sandy beach, jaws wide, eyes alight in anticipation of a satisfying meal. Ah-Leek barked again in desperation and leaped once more; but again the unbreakable caribou-hide thong brought him down with a breath-taking thump. There was no escape!

**A**H-LEEK barked twice as the bear rushed at him. No use trying to get to the sea now. Even if the leather thong broke, the bear would be on him before he could reach the water. Even if he did get into the shallows, the bear was a powerful swimmer, and quite capable of out-swimming a seal pup. There could be no diving or dodging in shallow water.

Some creatures are born with lots of intelligence, and the seal is one of them. Ah-Leek ceased straining at the caribou thong and even waddled towards the bear. Then as the big, creamy beast swung a paw which should have killed the seal pup at once, Ah-Leek flung himself to one side. It was a desperate attempt to keep out of the way, but the odds were against him. The bear scooped up half a bucket of sand with his right paw as he missed his aim, then turned and pounced.

The polar bear smashed down with both paws—a thunderbolt blow which, had it gone home, would have killed the seal pup immediately. Ah-Leek, however, was still fighting. He tried to rush back the way he had come, and was suddenly imprisoned between the hind legs of the bear. Now he could not move.

**G**ROWLING impatiently, the bear swung a paw to drag Ah-Leek from beneath him.

To be continued

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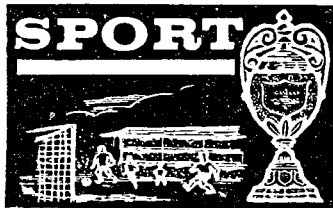
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## TOP OF THE RUGBY LEAGUE

NEW ZEALAND has been chosen as the strongest Rugby League country in the world.

Australia comes next, and Great Britain third.

The "champions" are the first to be awarded the Courtney Goodwill Trophy, which was put up for the country with the best international record over a five-year period beginning in March, 1960.

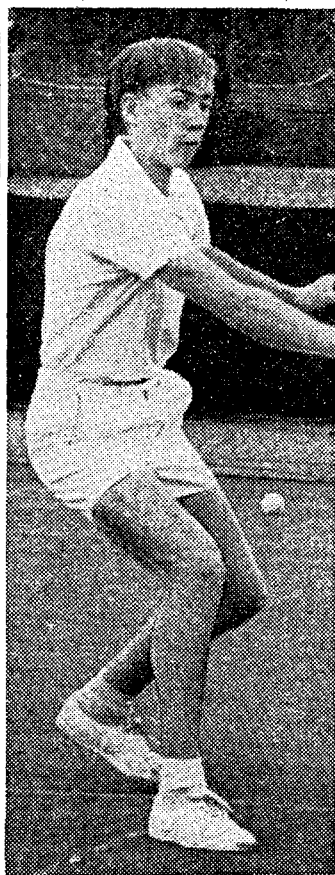
Australia was at the bottom of the table in April, 1963, but since then has won seven of the nine matches played. This fine performance gave the country a final percentage of 62.6, only four per cent. below that of New Zealand.

### Poor Showing

Great Britain gained only 47.7 per cent., mainly because of a poor showing in the past two years, only six wins in 22 matches.

The final match in the present competition is yet to be played—Great Britain v France, at Swinton on Saturday. Whatever the result, there will be no change in the Courtney Goodwill Trophy placings, for France has a percentage of only 32.1.

# BRITAIN'S YOUNG TENNIS HOPES



OFF to the warmer weather of the French Riviera at the end of this month—this is the pleasant prospect facing a

Gerald Battrick and Winnie Shaw

party of young British tennis players. They will spend several weeks there, competing in the various championships which attract champions from all parts of the world.

The party includes four young people brought to the fore by the Nestlé Tennis Foundation—Gerald Battrick, Winnie Shaw, Pepy Munslow, and Colin Nicholls. Gerald and Winnie promise to be the best young players that Britain has seen for many years.

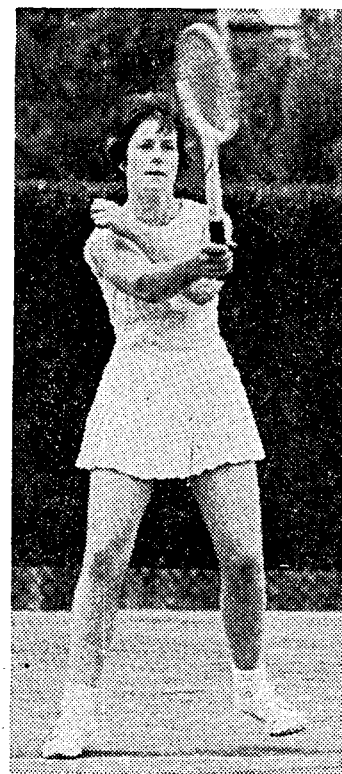
Gerald comes from Wales, Winnie from Scotland; yet their careers have run practically parallel. At Queen's Club earlier this month they added the junior Wimbledon championship titles they already held. Never before have both boys' and girls' champions held the two most important junior titles in the same season. They also hold the Nestlé Under-21 boys' and girls' singles titles.

### Remarkable Win

Gerald, a 17-year-old from Bridgend, last summer played through the qualifying rounds at Wimbledon. He took part in the Welsh championships, and had a remarkable win over the South African Davis Cup player, Cliff Drysdale. To prove this was no freak effort, a few months later he beat Keith Diepraam, another member of the South African team.

Winnie was 18 on Monday, and this girl from Clarkston, Glasgow, is ranked No. 2 in Scotland, where she also holds the junior covered court championship. She has beaten two players with Lawn Tennis Association rankings—Nell Truman (No. 8), British Under-21 champion; and Robin Lloyd (No. 9). Little wonder that Winnie is regarded as one of the best juniors since the rise of Christine Truman in 1956.

The Riviera tour will give both Gerald and Winnie an opportunity to compete against some of the



finest hard court players in the world—admirable training for two young people who this season become senior players.

Britain may well have cause to be proud of a boy from Wales and a girl from Scotland.

E.N.

### ANSWERS TO PUZZLES

(P. 3) Crossword Puzzle: ACROSS: 3 Archives. 7 Aplomb. 8 Linnet. 9 Caress. 10 Sinister. 12 Dyak. 14 Insular. 17 Eton. 19 Victoria. 21 Canute. 23 Happen. 25 Thrive. 26 Complete. DOWN: 1 Apiary. 2 Mole. 3 Abyss. 4 Colonel. 5 Inn. 6 Eleven. 11 Sire. 13 Kilt. 15 Strange. 16 Figaro. 18 Octave. 20 Acute. 22 Norm. 24 Pip. (P. 12): CN Chess Club: 1 NxQBP! and to prevent 2 NxRP mate Black must give up his Queen. (P. 10): Places in Pictures: Forties (Scotland); Cork; Pennines; Cardigan; Bow; Tees. Change, Please! Bird, Bard, Card, Care, Cage. Battles, Please! Blenheim (1704); Waterloo (1815); Word Square: Hastings (1066); Saratoga (1777). True or False? True; False—William Booth was the founder; True; False; True.

## Sportsbag

YOU may remember that when writing last month about extra swimming events being added for the 1968 Olympics, I said that a great deal of re-thinking would have to be done in many countries, including Britain. Now proposals have been made to reorganise British swimming on lines similar to the American method, which proved itself—overwhelmingly—at the Tokyo Olympics last October.

At Derby a meeting of district secretaries has agreed to ask the National Council of the Amateur Swimming Association to adopt the age-group system used in the United States. This system would mean that at the national championships there would be special grades for boys and girls aged 11, 12, 13, and 14.

The meeting was called by Hull's district secretary, Mr. R. Brown, himself an ASA coach, who explained: "Everyone is agreed that this system, in which swimmers compete against others of their own age group, is responsible for America's world-wide domination of the sport which brought them so many medals in Tokyo."

The change cannot come about this year, of course, but 1966 should see the age-group system in operation.

The Sports Editor

### Little Scots Girl

AT Queen's Club last week I met Winnie Shaw, the young Scots girl featured elsewhere on this page. She was getting in her daily match practice. With Nell Truman as partner, she was facing Angela Mortimer and Ann Jones, two great players who are always eager to help a promising young player.

When she came off court, Winnie told me how thrilled she was at being chosen for the tour. She says that much of her "luck in tennis" is due to her mother, who, as Winnie Mason, was formerly the Scottish champion and played for her country for some ten years.

Winnie attended the Hutcheson Girls' Grammar in Glasgow, and when she left began a secretarial course. "But with so much time having to be given to tennis, I've had to miss the course this term."

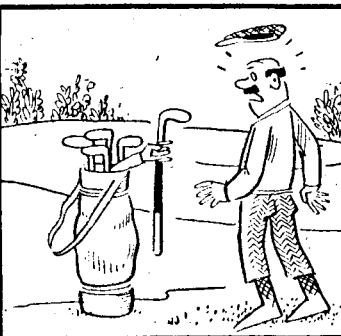
While at school she also played hockey, and was good enough to be chosen several times for the Glasgow Schools side. Since progressing at tennis, she has had little time for serious hockey.



Colin Nicholls and Pepy Munslow, who is holding her Nestlé trophy



### ALL-ROUND ALFIE



## The SEVENTH CHILDREN'S LITERARY COMPETITION

organised by the Daily Mirror

Entries from now until 5th March, 1965

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Children's Literary Competition,  
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"... this enterprise is undertaken in the belief that children are capable of expressing themselves effectively in literary form, and that to learn to express themselves in this manner is one of the primary concerns of education."  
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